

# Claiming the Promises

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## I. Introduction.

### A. Knowledge of Christ. (II Peter 1:1)

1. The Greek idea of this is information contained in the mind.
2. The Hebrew concept of knowledge is relationship. Peter is writing from this mindset.
3. We have everything we need for fruit unto God through a “marriage” to Jesus Christ. (Romans 7:4)

### B. We have been given promises of God to partake of Jesus Christ.

## II. Kinds of promises.

### A. General promises applied to all Christians.

1. A way of escape in temptation. (I Corinthians 10:13)
2. Forgiveness. (I John 1:9)
3. The fruit of the Spirit. (Galatians 5:22-23)

### B. Specific promises that apply only to a person in a circumstance. (Acts 13:47, Isaiah 42, 49)

1. Scripture has one true interpretation.
2. Scripture may have other applications.

## III. Guidelines.

### A. Be aware of conditions such as prayer and obedience. (Exodus 17, II Chronicles 6:17)

B. The Spirit is sovereign and can say what He wants to whom He chooses. This does not mean that a Christian can justify a course of action that is clearly prohibited in other places in Scripture. (Acts 13)

### C. We need to present God with a need and let Him select the promise.

D. Do not prejudge in advance how God is going to bring about a promise.

E. We ought to count God's promises as sure—we are the vehicle to bringing God glory as we appropriate the promises. (II Corinthians 1:20, Isaiah 43:25, I Kings 8:56)

IV. Three areas we can apply the promises of God.

A. Personal life. (Galatians 5:22-23)

B. Family life. (Romans 15:13)

C. Ministry. (Isaiah 43:4, 54:13)

**Application questions:**

1. Why is it important to distinguish the different kinds of promises?

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2. Which tip for claiming God's promises did you find most helpful? Explain.

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3. How can you better claim the promises of personal life, family life and ministry? Explain.

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